

POLICE TESTIMONY RIDDLED AT HEARING

Charles E. Foye in Savage Mood After Seven Attacks on Veracity.

MAGISTRATE TAKES A HAND

Kernochan Tells Aldermen Men on Force Haven't Same Regard for Truth as Civilians Have.

Seven citizens who testified before the jury investigating committee yesterday, including a city magistrate, a former deputy attorney general of the state, four assistant district attorneys and a saloon-keeper, either gave the lie direct to Paulman Charles E. Foye, a member of Becker's "strong arm" squad, or else impugned his veracity in one degree or another.

After Foye had heard the attacks made upon him he was called to the stand. He was in a savage and bitter mood, and when Emory R. Buckner asked him if he would waive immunity in the matter he was to be examined in, concerning a gambling case he and Becker had been mixed up in some three months before Rosenbald was murdered, the accused of the "curran" murder, he declared he would waive nothing. So he was excused, and the case in question will be submitted to District Attorney Whitman, to determine if Foye has been guilty of an indictable offense.

Magistrate Frederic Kernochan, before whom the gambling case referred to was tried, testified that he had called the attention of Commissioner Waldo to Foye's testimony at the time, as well as to the testimony of his partner, Patrolman Michaelson, but that nothing, so far as he knew, had been done in the matter, although he took the trouble to send a copy of the minutes in the case to the Police Commissioner.

Questions Police Veracity. Incidentally, in response to questions of various members of the committee, Magistrate Kernochan made it clear that he did not have a high regard for the testimony of policemen, saying:

"I don't think that policemen have the same regard for the truth that civilians have."

And in answer to other questions along the same line Magistrate Kernochan said: "I think that when a policeman has a personal interest in a case, his testimony is very good. Where, however, the case may affect the officer his testimony is very doubtful. Policemen are not careful in their testimony. They try to testify to too much."

Isn't the testimony in gambling house, disorderly house and excise cases different from that given in assaults and robberies and other crimes than the first three mentioned?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Yes, it is," said Magistrate Kernochan. "I am always somewhat doubtful of the testimony of those officers assigned to that sort of work. The testimony of the officers who are detailed to this work does not stand up."

The first witness called by the committee was William Smith, owner of a saloon at No. 254 Eighth avenue. It was in his interest that Foye declared Chairman Curran was a friend of his and to go fight with him when his case came up. Smith denied ever seeing Mr. Curran before the moment he entered the committee hearing and swore he never sent any one to interfere for him, and, moreover, he would not have sent to Mr. Curran, since he did not know him and was not in his district.

Millard H. Ellison, an Assistant District Attorney, was then asked to stand up, and Foye said he was the man who handled a gambling case on August 28, 1912, before the grand jury and had it "thrown out."

Mr. Ellison took the stand and swore he never saw Foye before and also that he had not been in the grand jury room for three months prior to August 28.

Then Foye said he was not sure Mr. Ellison was the man, and William Dean Embree, who had charge of the grand jury that day, swore that he never examined Foye before the grand jury. Foye, however, persisted some Assistant District Attorney had, even though the minutes of the grand jury showed to the contrary and mutely testified that it was the foreman of the grand jury who did the examining and that no one but the stenographer, Foye and the grand jurors was in the room at the time.

Floyd H. Wilmet, another Assistant District Attorney, testified he considered part of the testimony false that Foye had given in the Paterno case, which was under consideration before the committee the previous day. It was at the end of this case that Chief Justice Russell, who was forced to dismiss the case because of Foye's contradictory statement, exclaimed: "This is a dreadful thing."

Emil E. Fuchs, formerly a Deputy State Attorney General, and counsel to the State Commissioner of Elections, was then called. He was counsel in the gambling case referred to by Magistrate Kernochan. He told how Foye and his partner, Michaelson, swore their prisoner had "interfered" with them by pressing an electric bell on the door leading to the gambling rooms. He told how Magistrate Kernochan held the policemen in court while he sent for Lieutenant Becker, and of Becker's telling a story entirely at variance with Foye and Michaelson's.

Mr. Fuchs, and in this he was corroborated by Assistant District Attorney Lucien S. Breckinridge, said he and Mr. Breckinridge visited the premises, which were only a block from the court, and found there was no bell or buzzer, and never had been one, as Foye and Michaelson had testified.

Michaelson was also a witness, and he was so entangled at times by Mr. Becker's grilling cross-examination that the audience laughed at his discomfort. He frequently dodged the questions by saying: "You'll have to ask that of Becker."

MORE FOR "HOODOO DOCK"

Three Electricians Swell the Casualty List.

The navy yard's "hoodoo" drydock, No. 4, in the construction of which more than two hundred men were injured and eight killed, was the scene of another accident yesterday, when three electricians were seriously hurt while testing the power of a new capstan.

The capstan, which is used for warping vessels into the dock, was tugging at an eighteen-ton load when the steel cap about two feet in diameter popped off. Part of the rope shot out, knocking down several men.

Charles Wilkinson, H. Gerhaght and Robert Frazell, all electricians, were sent to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

MAGISTRATE FREDERIC KERNOCHAN.
He believes policemen haven't the same regard for the truth that civilians have.



REVEALS METHODS OF INCENDIARIES

Continued from first page.

Just as a surety company was about to qualify on the bond.

It is deemed advisable to get "Izzy's" story before the grand jury as soon as possible in order that indictments may be found and the men implicated by him arrested before they take alarm and leave town. Fire Marshal John P. Friel already has a shrewd suspicion as to the identity of some of these men, and his men are keeping a sharp watch on them. One of them is already reported to have gone to Mexico.

"Izzy," whose real name is Steinkreuter, but who is generally known as Stein, is most peculiar in appearance. He is about thirty years old, perhaps 5 feet 10 in height and rather stocky in build. He carries himself with an air of assurance, and yet is far from being puffed up with his own importance. His most remarkable feature is his eyes, which are blue.

His left eye differs in some inexplicable way from his right. It seems sometimes almost to have a cast. At any rate when "Izzy" was making his confession yesterday he seemed to be able to remove every trace of expression from his left eye. It stared at Mr. Weller with a slight squint and in absolutely stony gaze. His right eye, however, was not so completely under his control, and by keeping his gaze on that Mr. Weller was able to judge more or less of "Izzy's" emotions.

Two Stenographers Tamed.

In a calm voice and in pretty good English, although an interpreter was on hand, "Izzy" began his statement at a rate which kept two stenographers, who worked alternately, on the jump. He had learned considerable English. "Izzy" said, in the two months he had spent in Sing Sing, beginning his sentence of not less than twelve years nor more than twenty-four.

It was not only the money to be made out of fires, he said, that attracted him. There were also the excitement, the incomparable lure of flashing engines, clanging gongs and clattering hoofs. It was always a pleasure to him, he said, to watch the firemen come rushing from the four points of the compass to the blaze, and when the blaze was of his own setting it was a pleasure he seldom missed.

After setting the fire in the apartments of Samuel Gold, at No. 63 East 118th street, "Izzy" entered the flat of a neighbor and climbed out on the fire escape, where he sat smoking a cigarette, watching the firemen couple up. He never heard the shout "Start your water!" without a thrill, and he almost invariably jeopardized his liberty for the sole purpose of satisfying his ruling passion.

The story which has already been told of the ring of "mechanics" and public adjusters who worked together with the avaricious tenant to mulct the insurance companies was retold by "Izzy." It was told with details and embellishments at which Mr. Weller had hardly dared to guess heretofore. So stunning was the effect of the calm, matter-of-fact tale told by "Izzy" that the District Attorney was almost at a loss last night as to the ends which should be first gathered up.

In many cases the records of Fire Marshal Friel and Commissioner Johnson will substantiate the story told by "Izzy." In some cases the insurance companies will have certain fires listed as "suspicious." All these documents must be subpoenaed and produced before the grand jury. In addition firemen will be called as witnesses, and in some cases neighbors who remember the fires in question.

One problem which is yet to be faced

is the status of the insured themselves. In every case the insured man was a party to the crime. Nevertheless, his evidence would be most valuable as corroboration for "Izzy's" testimony, and it may seem best to let those who contented themselves with only a single fire go free, in order that they may testify against the "mechanics" and the adjusters, whose crime is more serious.

All these considerations were cast aside last night and Mr. Weller devoted himself solely to the task of assimilating "Izzy's" story. Plunging into it as he did, Mr. Weller was not prepared to say to what extent the fire insurance companies had been victimized by the ring of "mechanics" and adjusters. So far as his investigations have gone the average insurance collected on each fire is about \$200.

In fact, the small claims which were entered and the readiness to compromise were the most valuable stock in trade of the ring. It was appreciated that a small claim would not be so bitterly contested by the companies, and that if a compromise were offered it would be accepted, even though there were suspicious circumstances surrounding the blaze. When it is considered that 200 blazes are attributed to "Izzy" alone it can be seen that even with the small claims that were put in the loss of the insurance companies was no small one.

"Izzy" described in detail his method of setting blazes. Generally he used benzine, of which in his character of painter he purchased considerable quantities. The benzine was sprinkled about generously, but only on the spot where the fire was to be started, so that all evidence would be consumed were the fire confined to that one place. Sometimes a candle was so placed that it would upset or burn down and kindle the blaze. Sometimes a fuse was used.

Closet Fires Most Numerous.

In some fires the blaze was kindled in the clothes closet and in others in the bedroom or the sitting room. Bedroom and closet fires were the most numerous, however. In many cases a couch or other piece of upholstered furniture was saturated with some inflammable liquid and the blaze arranged to start under it.

When the blaze started in a clothes closet the tenant was generally directed to send his more valuable clothing to a tailor until after the fire was extinguished. When the object was to burn insured furniture the tenant's furniture was frequently moved out and he bought more in the installment plan to replace it. The installment furniture was burned up and the tenant did his best to avoid paying any more installments.

So far as his investigations went last night, Mr. Weller could not say that any representatives of any insurance company were implicated. The only statements made by "Izzy" which up to that time were susceptible of the slightest corroboration implicated only "mechanics" and public adjusters. "Izzy" came here from Russia in 1907. According to his own story, he had been setting blazes for about three years and a half, or about a year longer than Mr. Weller had supposed. He took up the trade of painter in 1908.

GETS \$515 FOR LOSS OF EYE

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Passaic, N. J., Jan. 16.—For the loss of an eye, as the result of an injury received while in the employ of the Botany Worsted Mills, of Passaic, Miss Rose Pettit, of this city, got a verdict of \$515 from Judge Hughes today in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The girl had been at work only three days when a shuttle flew up and struck her in the eye, destroying the sight. She is a weaver. Overjoyed at the compensation awarded, Miss Pettit, in her excitement, lost her glass eye on the courtroom floor. It was recovered after much commotion and she left the courtroom in haste to see if the concern would offer her employment.

The
LOZIER
"LIGHT SIX"
The best car built
by any maker
in any land
at the price
\$3250
See it at the Show

HER LETTERS VEX M. D.

600 of 'Em After He Took Needle from Teacher's Finger.

SO HE APPEALS TO COURT

Miss Screamer Ominously Silent as She Prepares for Injunction Suit To-day.

Dr. Henry T. Goodwin, a well known physician of Stapleton, Staten Island, spent a peaceful night last night for the first time in four long years. He went to bed with the knowledge that he would not awaken this morning to find a letter waiting for him from Miss Mary G. Screamer, also of Stapleton.

It may seem strange that Dr. Goodwin should object to getting a letter from Miss Screamer, who is a school teacher in Public School 14, in Stapleton, and despite her name, is of a quiet, peaceful disposition. But the doctor does. He says so, and he ought to know, because he is getting several letters weekly from Miss Screamer for the last four years—600 of 'em.

In order to dam the constant stream of letters, Dr. Goodwin yesterday secured a summons for Miss Screamer to appear before Magistrate Marsh, at New Brighton, this afternoon, and show cause why she should not be restrained from sending daily letters to his home. The summons was served, and Miss Screamer whispered that she would appear.

Dr. Goodwin, in his complaint, says he first met Miss Screamer four years ago, when the teacher ran part of a needle into one of her fingers and asked him to extract it. He did so, and several days later received a letter from Miss Screamer. She asked the physician to send her back the part of the needle she had run into her finger. Dr. Goodwin, wondering at the request, complied. From that day on, he testifies, he received a letter from his patient nearly every day for three years.

The letters, all referred to Miss Screamer's troubles, according to Dr. Goodwin, with frequent requests for advice as to her school work. The physician said he opened the first dozen or so of the notes, but then neglected to do so, knowing what the tenor of the complaints would be.

After paying for postage stamps on more than 400 of these letters, and never receiving an answer, Miss Screamer grew peeved enough to write to the State Superintendent of Schools, complaining of Dr. Goodwin's lack of correspondent courtesy. She received an answer advising her not to write any more notes to Dr. Goodwin.

After a short lapse in the stream of letters, Dr. Goodwin received a request from Miss Screamer, asking him to return all her letters. Dr. Goodwin jumped at the opportunity, and when Miss Screamer called he turned over to her a bushel basket filled with her missives. A bit later, after six letterless months followed, Dr. Goodwin says, and then the deluge broke again.

When the physician recently received a letter telling him "the time had come," he thought it time to call a halt and secured the summons. Now the matter will be thrashed out in court.

When seen at her home, No. 77 Beach street, Stapleton, last night, Miss Screamer, who is thirty-two years old, was playing a piano and singing with a light heart. She smilingly acknowledged being served with the summons, and said she would appear in court to-day. That was all she would say in regard to the case.

SCORE HURT IN WRECK

Freight Train Sidewiped Pullman—New Yorker Injured.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 16.—Eight persons were seriously injured and twelve others suffered minor hurts to-night when a Pullman car of a passenger train bound from Boston for Albany jumped a switch at Charlton Depot and was sidewiped by an eastbound freight.

The wrecked Pullman car was uncoupled and the train was rushed to this city, where the injured were taken to a hospital. J. N. Milten, a negro porter, suffered from a fractured skull, and the hospital authorities said he was probably fatally injured.

The other seriously injured persons were Ward G. Grant, of Springfield, severe cuts and bruises; Charles R. Hanlon, of Dorchester, left shoulder fractured; Walter S. Roberts, of New York, internal injuries; Thomas H. Kilduff, of Boston, left arm nearly severed and bruises about the body; C. R. Potter, of Springfield, injuries about the head and body; Miss Alice Perkins, of Springfield, internal injuries, and Joseph T. Norcross, of Boston, bruises about the body.

None of the fifteen passengers in the Pullman, which was the rear car of the train, escaped injury.

HEEDS WILSON'S WARNING

Board of Trade Exchanges Told to Strictly Obey Law.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—A warning to board of trade exchanges and brokers to confine their transactions to the strictest interpretation of the law was sounded to-day by J. C. F. Merrill, president of the council of grain exchanges, at its annual meeting here. The council is composed of nineteen of the largest grain exchanges in America.

Referring to the address of President-elect Wilson in Chicago last week, in which Mr. Wilson pointed out what he purposes doing with monopolies and speculative industries, Mr. Merrill said: "His ideas are modern and they will be enforced. The members of boards of trade who see this and will not heed the warning will be forced to heed it."

TENNESSEE DEADLOCK HOLDS.

Nashville, Jan. 16.—The Tennessee Legislature's third ballot on candidates for the long and short terms in the United States Senate resulted in no election to-day.

EMPLOYERS FORCED WAR TO AID HANDS, HE SAYS

Official Asserts Strike Was Initiated as a Commercial Philanthropy.

BARNARD GIRLS AS PICKETS

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes Asks for Contributions in Girls' Behalf and Plans to Open Lunch Rooms.

With hunger and eviction spreading among the poorer element of the garment strikers yesterday, and bankruptcy threatening the weaker of the clothing manufacturers as a result of the paralysis of their business, it was declared by a representative of one of the two great groups of employers involved that the whole trouble was brought about practically as the result of an invitation of his organization to the employees to strike, to bring their business rivals to their knees.

The factions into which the employers are split are represented by the United Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association on the one side, and the New York Clothing Trades Association on the other. It was said by an official representative of the former last night that his organization had been ready to grant their employees better hours and wages, provided all manufacturers would do likewise. When, however, it was found impossible to get them all to agree to this, the industrial war was decided upon as the only way to force them to do so.

"For weeks our attorney, Julius Henry Cohen," he said, "has held informal conferences with representatives of the employees. At first our people were opposed to treating with them, but at last they were led to believe that something must be done."

Employers Encouraged Strike.

"They, therefore, said to the union leaders that if they could prove their ability to control the labor market and force every employer to grant their demands we would be glad to have them do so. We could not, however, give them higher wages and shorter hours in our factories and compete with other factories operating under the existing scale."

"We, therefore, encouraged our workers to join the union and build up as strong an organization as possible. Yes, it was practically an invitation to them to strike. It seemed to be the only way out of the trouble that we knew was bound to come. We believe in unions, better hours and proper working conditions. We believe that this strike will show the manufacturers belonging to the New York Clothing Trades Association and its associated bodies that the demands of the strikers will have to be met despite their brave assertions that they will not deal with the union."

This version of the trouble was contended by the various labor leaders, who said they had gone into the strike fully advised to do so by a powerful wing of their employers. Conditions were satisfactory, they said, in the larger factories, but they were determined to force the smaller concerns, in which conditions were not to their liking, to agree to raise their standard or else go out of business. From the look of things yesterday, however, it would appear that the manufacturers who had backed the strike had been "hoist by their own petard," and the fight had gone beyond their control. Before it is over they will probably all be forced into granting greater concessions than they had intended to make, since the organization of their employees had become stronger than they anticipated.

Strikers Now Arrogant.

Elated by the victories already won, the strikers have already ceased the advice made to them by the United Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association in the form of union recognition, 10 per cent increase in wages and shorter hours. They have also accepted the gauntlet thrown down to them by the United Garments Trades Association and prepared to fight it out to the end until they have obtained complete submission.

Regarding the situation in the waist-makers' strike, Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, said last night: "For weeks I have been making efforts to bring the union and our association together. I have had many conferences with the officers of the union, and we succeeded in reaching a basis upon which I could go to the association with a definite plan. I could not, however, advise the association to make an agreement with the union to increase wages and to shorten hours unless the union could sufficiently control the workers to make the agreement general in the trade. I could not ask my association to cut its own throat. Competition in the industry is too strong. It is now up to the unions to demonstrate their strength."

A conference was held last night between Cohen and his associates and a committee of strike leaders. Little progress toward peace was made, however, it being stated afterward that sub-committees had been appointed to investigate conditions further.

The hardship as a result of the strike led yesterday to the issue of a call from Rose Pastor Stokes for contributions of money and clothing to the idle strikers. Many of them were being evicted, she said, as their money was exhausted. A number of lunch rooms to feed them were established at various points in the strike zone.

Barnard Girls as Pickets.

It was announced by Gertrude Barnard that a number of Barnard College girls, under the leadership of the daughter of former Dean Kitchin, of the Columbia Law School, had volunteered for picket duty. She also said that Mrs. James Lees Taddlaw had undertaken to organize a body of "women policemen" to protect the striking girls from the operations of "white slavers" among them, since Mayor Gaynor had not acceded to their request for special protection. It was also announced that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt would assist them in this work.

A number of small disturbances in various parts of the war zone resulted in the arrest of a score of strikers and private detectives on charges of disorderly conduct.

It was announced that there would be two large mass meetings of the strikers this afternoon in Kessler's Theatre, at Second avenue and 32d street, and the National Theatre, at Houston and Chrystie streets.

S. Polakoff, first vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, left New York last night to go to Philadelphia to address a mass meeting of shirtwaist makers who are planning to go out on strike to-day.

Michael De Bellis, a tailor, was arrested last night at Bleeker and Mercer streets, charged with discharging a pistol. He got into a gang of pickets and

drew out the pistol to defend himself from the attack he feared they were going to make on him because he was not on strike.

COURT ENJOINS STRIKERS

Forbids Loitering Near Rosenbald Manufacturing Co.'s Place.

Justice Amend granted a temporary injunction yesterday in behalf of the Rosenbald Manufacturing Company, clothing manufacturers, of No. 558 Broadway, against the United Garment Workers of America, restraining the cutters and tollers of the organization from loitering in front or in the neighborhood of the plaintiff's place of business.

Counsel for the Rosenbald company alleged that strikers persistently got access to the shops through the front entrance and ran through the works yelling that one of the employees, known to all, had been stabbed. This, the plaintiff alleged, so frightened the faithful employees that they walked out.

The affidavits set forth that the Rosenbald cutters went to union headquarters to ascertain what the strike was for and were informed that it was a "general strike." This, it is alleged, was so unsatisfactory to the cutters that they returned to work on January 13. Their return, the affidavits allege, brought riot and threats of intimidation every morning in spite of extra details of police.

TITANIC ACTION DISMISSED

Amend Rules That State Courts Have No Jurisdiction.

Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, ruled yesterday that the state courts have no right to interfere with the jurisdiction

of the United States District Court in the matter of hearing actions resulting from the Titanic disaster by granting an order dismissing the complaint of Elizabeth N. Natch against the Oceanic Steamship Navigation Company for \$75,000 damages for the loss of her husband's life on the Titanic.

Justice Amend decided that the action of A. L. Brougham, counsel for Mrs. Natch, was a violation of an injunction issued by Judge Hough, of the United States Court, enjoining all parties from instituting actions resulting from the Titanic disaster in any other court, pending the decisions in the United States Court.

On November 13 Judge Hough declared Mr. Brougham in contempt of court for attempting to sue the Oceanic Steamship Navigation Company in the Supreme Court. Brougham pleaded that he did not read the enjoining papers handed to him by the court. Judge Hough declared that the excuse was not valid and ordered the lawyer to purge himself of contempt by tendering a consent to the Natch action in the state court within a week.

PINES FOR JAIL HE ROBBED

Man Who Looted Monticello Prison Gives Himself Up.

Warren Marshall, who escaped from the Monticello, N. Y. town jail in August, taking with him Sheriff Kinzie's new typewriter and \$30, the proceeds of some slot machines which had been stored in the jail cellar, walked into the Elizabeth street station yesterday morning and gave himself up.

Under Sheriff Hall of Monticello was informed and he arrived in the afternoon to take the prisoner back. Marshall told the police that he was twenty-seven years old and a silversmith by trade.

Hampton Shops Furniture for the Dining Room

THE Mahogany furnishings which gave so welcoming an air of hospitality to the Georgian Dining-Room have been reproduced with all their original nobility and charm by our Hampton Shops.

Not one of the attributes which gave their characteristic grace to these originals has been omitted in our Hampton Reproductions.

Among them will be found the ample Mahogany Sideboard with its graceful swelling front, the substantial Chairs relieved by the comeliness of their carving, or the taper-legged Table whose ample board suggests the circle of intimacy and good-fellowship.

**The Grand Rapids
Furniture Company**

34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway,
New York

HAMPTON SHOPS

ANNUAL SALE

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices

391 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Women's \$7 to \$8 Patent Leather Button Boots \$4.75
—some with cloth tops— all sizes to start

Men's \$6 and \$7 Dress and Storm Shoes—
Button, Lace and Blucher; Tan and Black \$4.75

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street